

# KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Martow, Editor.

Thursday, June 25, 1846.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—By reference to the proceedings of a public meeting, in another column, it will be seen that there is to be a celebration of the Birth Day of our National Independence in this place.

**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**—Since the War Department have determined to prevent the hero of Lundy's Lane from winning new laurels in Mexico, for fear they might carry more weight in 1848, suppose the whigs should run old Rough and Ready. His exploits will be fresh in the minds of the people, and his military rank being higher than that of Col Polk, there can be no possible doubt of success. It will be just as easy for Gen Taylor to sew up Col Polk, Col Benton, or any other Colonel, or even General, whom the Democrats can start, in 1848, as it was for him to sew up Gens. Ampudia and Arista. *A stitch in time saves nine.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The Legislature met on the 3d June, and organized John P Hale (ind dem.) was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 139 votes against 118 for his opponent, Samuel Swasey, (dem.) The Clerk and assistant Clerk are of the same party. The vacancies in the Senate were all filled with Whigs or independents. On the 5th Anthony Colby, (whig,) having previously been elected by the Legislature, was duly installed in the office of Governor. This is the first whig Governor New Hampshire has had in an age; but now she has got in the way of it we hope she will continue the practice. The whigs and independent democrat, (or Haleites) acted in concert in the above elections. An U S Senator is to be elected at this session of the Legislature. John P. Hale is the most prominent man for that office.

**MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.**—The Regiment of Volunteers required from this State was completed on the 16th inst.—all mustered into service—and there were two companies (one from Natchez and one from Pontotoc) then in Vicksburg over and above the compliment; and there are fully twenty more in different parts of the State—all eager for the fray. So far as we have been able to gather, the Regiment is composed of the following companies, viz.

- 1 Vicksburg Southrons, Capt. Willis,
- 2 State Fencibles, McManus,
- 3 Yazoo Volunteers, Sharpe,
- 4 Carroll Volunteers, Howard,
- 5 Raymond Fencibles, Downing,
- 6 Vicksburg Volunteers, Crump,
- 7 Woodville Volunteers, Cooper,
- 8 Marshall Volunteers, Bradford,
- 9 Lafayette Guards, Delay,
- 10 Tombigbee Volunteers, McClung.

The Regiment were to elect officers on the 18th, and to start for the Rio Grande on the 19th instant.

**GES. GAINES.**—This distinguished gentleman and officer has been superceded in the command of the South Western Division of the army, and ordered to repair to Washington, whither he started on the 11th inst. Before starting he was waited upon by the Mayor, the several Recorders, and a large number of citizens of New Orleans, Brigadier General Brooke succeeds Major General Gaines in the command of the South Western Division.

## Latest from the Rio Grande!

Mr. Bisby, chief engineer of the steamship Galveston, arrived here last night from Poverty Point, and from him we learn that the Galveston left Brazos Santiago on the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock M., and Galveston on the 10th, at 6 P. M.

The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns. The steamers New York and James L. Day arrived at Point Isabel on the 7th inst., the latter has been retained to convey troops from Point Isabel to Barita, on the Rio Grande.

Gen. Taylor had made the first movement towards the invasion of Mexico.

Sixty commissioned and non-commissioned officers, attached to the U. S. Army, arrived here in the Galveston, ordered on the recruiting service.

Gov. Butler also came passenger. He has made an important treaty with the Camanches.

Mr. Bisby heard that the Mexican General had sent Gen. Taylor a message, telling him to withdraw his troops from Matamoros, or he would annihilate them. Gen Taylor sent him his compliments, saying he should be delighted to see him. There are on board the Galveston 180 souls, or thereabout, most of them sick and wounded. Among them are Capt. Saunders of the United States Army, Capt. Hoe, who has lost an arm, Maj. Bell, U. S. Paymaster, and Com. Moore, on his way to Washington. [*Tropic.*]

## Ten days Later from Europe. Arrival of the Hibernia.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 1st inst., after a passage of only 13 days. The intelligence received by her is of considerable importance.

The price of cotton did not vary much from the last advices, although the demand had somewhat abated, and on the 18th the market closed heavily.

There appears to be an evident desire on the part of Great Britain to settle the Oregon question in the most amicable manner. The tone of the Notice Resolutions, as they passed the Senate, is deemed of a very favorable character. The question was incidentally brought up in the House of Commons on the 15th ult., and both Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel referred to it in conciliatory terms.

It is believed that positive instructions have come out in the Hibernia, to Mr. Pakenham, to settle the matter at once, and negotiation will probably be immediately renewed in Washington.

The third reading of the Corn bill has at length passed the House of Commons by the largest majority which it has yet commanded—98.

Among the passengers by the Hibernia was Mr. W. W. Messer, bearer of despatches from the Court of St. James. The impudent proposition of the Mexican Government created a stormy time among the bondholders. Paredes' agent demanded a new loan of two millions, and proposed to consolidate the old debt at a discount of 50 per cent.

The Liverpool Times mentions that reports are in circulation of the intended resignation of Sir Robert Peel.

The London Times of the 15th ult., says: 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 bombardiers and 20 gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery volunteers, were selected yesterday afternoon and medically inspected at the Ordnance Hospital, at Woolwich, for special service on the borders of the Oregon territory, and will proceed about the latter end of the present month or beginning of June, for their destination, under the command of Capt. Blackwood, promoted last month from the Royal Horse Artillery.

The Terrible, war Steamer, is expected to take them to America, with a supply of guns and stores. 3,000 excavators are also to proceed from various ports in this country, and assemble at a certain place on the Hudson Bay company's territory.

The news from the Continent is not important. Little sensation had been excited in France by the reception of intelligence of the passage of the Oregon resolutions. The position of our affairs with Mexico created considerable interest.

## Santa Fe and Indian Trade.

The vast sums of money and treasure constantly flowing back into the United States from Santa Fe, continually remind us of the immense importance of that overland trade. And now that the Mexican ports are blockaded, this trade will probably become immensely increased, there being scarcely any other inlet through which our articles of commerce can reach the Mexicans. Notwithstanding all our difficulties heretofore with Mexico, this trade has, of late years greatly increased, and at the present time, says Mr. McCLELLAND of Illinois, amounts to more than two millions of dollars. It extends not only to Santa Fe, but as far as the city of Mexico, and Guymas and Mazatlan on the Pacific, and employs twelve hundred men.

The trade returns annually, besides robes, furs, peltries, mules and horses, \$750,000 in Mexican silver coin and gold dust. The exports to Mexico are silks, woollen and cotton fabrics, shoes, cutlery, wagons, pleasure carriages, playing cards, American horses, etc. Other routes from Arkansas and Texas also share in this Mexican commerce, a portion of the returns of which come home by sea.

The trade with the Indians in the United States territories, employs a capital of \$1,250,000. About 1000 Americans are employed in this trade.

The supplies for the Indians are taken up the Missouri in steamers, and thence carried to the Rocky Mountains in wagons. The value of the peltries drawn from the Indians, is more than 500,000, to which may be added the entire amount of their annuities, for which they receive our merchandise.

The great starting point of all this trade is Independence, on the Missouri, whence routes lead to the North among the Crows and other tribes in that direction; West to the Sioux, Pawnees, Kansas, and other Indians; and Southwest to Santa Fe.

The traders go armed in large caravans, and at present are seldom attacked by the Indians, though there is often danger. In another year all danger will be removed, by the establishment of military posts, and the constant appearance of U. S. dragoons. [*N. O. Bul.*]

[Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

## Latest from the Pacific. Important Mexican Affairs.

*Increase of the English Navy in that quarter—Important Despatches from the Squadron—Design of the English, &c., &c.*

PENSACOLA, JUNE 5, 1846.

**Messrs. Editors.**—Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised by the arrival of the steamer Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz, having on board Dr. W. D. Wood, U. S. Navy, bearer of despatches from the Pacific squadron; also, Mr. Parrot, American Consul at Vera Cruz. The despatches are said to be of great importance. It is said that the situation of our squadron in relation to the English, who have increased their very considerably, is very precarious. It is also rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole coast, and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Com. Sloat's squadron is diminished by the return of Old Ironsides home, he will, no doubt, when joined by Capt. Stockton, give a good account of himself.

Dr. Wood left Mazatlan on the 30th April, made the journey to Vera Cruz in 30 days, after being detained five days on the road between San Blas and Mexico. He states that in travelling through the country, (not being known,) he had frequent opportunities of conversing with and hearing the Mexicans discuss the war. There were various opinions on the subject—some in favor of carrying it on to any extent; others, lukewarm and rather disposed against it. Those in power seemed to be most ardent for its continuance, for the purpose of retaining their offices. He learned the news of Gen. Taylor's victories, and defeat of the Mexican army, before he reached Mexico. The authorities, who heard it, endeavored to keep it quiet, and from the ears of the people. It is supposed that when generally known, it will not be received with much enthusiasm by gallant "volunteers." I am rather inclined to think with Pat, that they will have to force them to turn volunteers, and bring them into the field tied in pairs.

On the day of sailing of the Mississippi, as she was getting up steam, the barque Eugenia, Briscoe, of New York, ran the blockade. The sloop of war Falmouth pursued her, firing at her without effect; she got into port in safety, and exultingly displayed her flags. She is the same barque that ran the French blockade. She will have to run the gauntlet coming out, as every preparation is making to take her. There is another barque expected with powder; the squadron is keeping a good look out for her; she must have light heels to get in if they send the Somers after her.

Capt. Gregory had captured two Mexican vessels of little value, which he released and sent into port. In return for this civility, Gen. Bravo gave permission to two American vessels that he had detained to depart, and wrote Capt. G. a complimentary letter, offering to do anything for him that he could, except furnishing him with supplies. Capt. G. replied, thanking him, and stated that he was not in want of any: when he was he would take them. The squadron had also taken two Spanish vessels. After putting prize crews on board, they were given up to the Spanish Commodore, who appeared quite angry at their having done so. I suppose he will get over his *miff* soon.

The John Adams left this afternoon with despatches and letters for the squadron below; she will relieve the Falmouth which comes up here for supplies. The Cumberland (flag-ship) and Potomac will leave on Monday or Tuesday, having nearly finished taking in their supplies of water and provisions. The Mississippi will follow as soon as she gets her coals in. So the harbor will be left naked again, until the arrival of the Falmouth. More anon.

Truly yours, W.

In addition to the above the Picayune contains the following items:

Dr. Wood reports that all the Departments on the Pacific coast of Mexico had declared against Paredes.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May was well known in the city of Mexico, and the occupation of Matamoros by the American troops was anticipated as a matter of course among all the intelligent part of the population. The two battles are represented to have been but trifling affairs, and each undecisive at that.

Gen. Paredes was expected to be soon on his march for the Rio Grande at the head of 10,000 troops. Some, however, believed that all the troops he was endeavoring to raise were intended only to save his crown, or rather to defend his own position as President.

## Later from Texas.

The schooner Fairy, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday from Galveston, which port she left on the 4th inst., bringing us a few days later news than was previously received.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 26th ult. states that the report in regard to the taking of the train of 100 wagons and effects belonging to the German emigrants who were on their way from New Braunfels to Peraltales, by a party of Indians, is entirely unfounded; letters have been received from Houston stating that the whole party had arrived in safety at Peraltales. They were cultivating the beautiful lands they found there, and had not even seen an Indian.

The above news is no doubt correct; it is confirmed in the Galveston News of the 29th ult. The name of the new town recently started by the emigrants on the Peraltales, is called Fredericksburg. The settlement is rapidly progressing, and they appear to be highly delighted with the great fertility of the soil. The Houston Advocate of the 21st ult., states that some four or five discharged soldiers from the army, on their way home, when about 75 miles from San Antonio, were surprised by a party of Indians, and stripped of every rag of clothing, but their lives were fortunately saved by some American wagoners.

We learn from Capt. Thompson that on his passage from this port to Galveston, about 31st, between South West Pass and Ship Island Shoals, he saw a large schooner, copper-bottomed, carrying a heavy press of canvass. She at first appeared to be making for Vermillion Bay, but soon bore directly for the Fairy, hoisting the American ensign, which was answered. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and the stranger could not carry full sail. The Fairy, carrying every rag of canvass, gained on her pursuer and finally lost sight of her. [*Delta 13th.*]

We received yesterday the papers brought by the Galveston. The particulars of the recent Indian Treaty, is the principal news which we find in them. Eleven tribes were fully represented, and all the chiefs signed the treaty and declared their determination to assist in punishing all who might violate it. One of the objects of the delegation of Indians who have accompanied Gov. Butler to Washington City, is to fix upon a line of boundary, within which to restrict the occupation of the Indians. The points settled by the treaty are thus enumerated.

The Indians acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, and recognize no other authority, pledging themselves to perpetual amity and friendship with the people of the United States, and all other friendly Indians.

They agree not to form alliances with the enemies of the country, and to give notice of any contemplated invasion or impending danger.

Each tribe is to give notice of any violation of the treaty on the part of any other.

They are to give up all prisoners, and aid the authorities of the United States in obtaining them.

They pledge themselves to desist from all murder and depredation, and to surrender all offenders to be tried by the laws of the United States.

The United States have the right to establish agencies and trading houses among them, and to establish military posts, &c.

They concede to the United States the right of control over all trade and intercourse, and will in no instance seek personal redress for injuries, either to persons or property, but will in such cases apply to the United States agent.

They concede the right to introduce among them ministers of the gospel and school teachers.

They agree to prohibit the introduction of spirituous liquors among them, and to give notice of the violation of this provision.

The United States, in consideration of these stipulations on the part of the several Indian tribes represented at the treaty, agree to make peace for them with all their enemies, to give them presents every fall, &c., as usual in similar treaties.

The E-se-qua-i-as and Mescleros, numbering together about 5000 souls, who are branches of the Lipans and allies of the Camanches, and came recently from the Mexican prairies, are included among the tribes represented at the treaty. The Camanches are anxious to conciliate them.

One white child and four Mexican boys were ransomed from the Camanches. The two Parker children were seen, and arrangements have been made to procure them by frost.

A party of eleven of the Tonkaway Indians recently visited the new Dutch

Colony at Castroville, and stole three horses. The owners of the horses immediately pursued, overtook and killed three of the Indians, and recovered the horses.

Col. Harney, of the U. S. Dragoons, has recently made a requisition upon the Governor of Texas for seven companies of men, to assist in the defence of the frontier. [*N. O. Delta.*]

[Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

POINT ISABEL, June 7, 1846.

**Dear Delta.**—Being as we call it, at the Point for a few hours, having come through express from Matamoros last night, I was fortunate to find the Galveston on the eve of her departure. The business I was sent on from Headquarters has prevented me writing until the last moment—consequently, I have to be brief. *Imprimis*—every newspaper establishment in New Orleans is represented here—by papers to the 2d—except the Tropic and Delta. Full files of all others are received to that date—the Tropic to the 27th; but the Delta, after which every enquiry is made, cannot be found later than the 25th ult. 300 mounted Texans arrived last night.

The delegation from the Legislature of Louisiana arrived on the Galveston, and the ten gentlemen will accompany me to Gen. Taylor's camp this afternoon—a long prairie-ride of 27 Mexican miles. The news of the brevet-rank of Major-General being conferred on Gen. Taylor, meets with universal satisfaction from the officers of the whole Army.

It is rumored here that Gens. Scott and Wool are ordered to Mexico: this intelligence does not meet with the same favor.

On Thursday, the Ricardo Rangers were sent out on a scout, after some armed Mexicans, who were discovered prowling about in the vicinity of the Andrew Jackson camp. They returned without finding them, but on their march they discovered, through information furnished by a Mexican, a lot of arms, swords, pistols, etc., concealed in a Ranchero's house, about five miles from the camp. These, as well as the possessor, were captured by them, and brought into camp. The proceeds of the booty will be distributed among the captors. Ric. is perfectly at home, and a better fellow in camp never went on a volunteer expedition.

Yesterday afternoon Lt. Col. Wilson with five companies of the 1st Infantry, Capt. Desha's Mobile Volunteers, and Capt. Price's Texas Rangers, accompanied by Capt. Ogden and Flint, volunteer aids to Gen. Smith, took up their line of march for Reinoso, about 60 miles from Matamoros. Gen. Canales, with his 1800 cavalry, has fallen back, and is entrenched at Reinoso. A broom may therefore be looked for between him and the command of Lt. Col. Wilson.

Some of the companies in Col. Walton's Washington Regiment having become disgusted with a petty sort of tyranny, petitioned Gen. Smith (as rumored) to join another regiment—the Jackson preferred; they were told all such applications must be made through their officers. A release is therefore improbable.

Sickness prevails to some extent throughout the volunteers, confined, however, to bowel complaints chiefly; but no sign of fever. The water and green corn are the principal causes.

Letters sent from the States for volunteers, should be addressed to the regiment to which they belong, adding the Colonel's name. If this were done, much disappointment would be prevented. The Postoffice department is now attended by the U. S. Quartermasters, who have of other things much more than they can well attend to, and Gen. Taylor has expressed his determination to ask the Postmaster at New Orleans to send proper persons into this country to attend to that business. Something should certainly be done immediately in some quarter—so that the responsibility for the postage, as well as the delivery of letters should rest in the proper quarter.

With best wishes for all of you and the friends we left behind us,  
Yours truly, in haste, TOM.

**PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.**—The Hon. Thos. J. Henly of Indiana, after inquiries at the office of the Adjutant-General at Washington, states the following as the pay of the volunteers: 1st Sgt., \$16 per month; 2d, 3d and 4th do., \$13 do.; Corporal, \$9 do.; Musician \$8 do.; Private, \$7 do.

The volunteers will be required to clothe themselves, for which they shall receive the following allowances from the government: Sgt. for one year, \$38; Musicians do., \$38; Corporal and Private do., \$36.

As you must never take the last piece of cake from the table, endeavor to get as many pieces as you can before the last piece is in the ascendant.